

# The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB. 1695

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24. 1740.

No 1693.

**I**T is a Weakness not only incident to, but inseparable from, all human Contrivances, that however well concerted they may seem, yet Accidents may make them miscarry. This is so certain, that no Man ever pretending to Wisdom denied it, and no Person who is at the least

in considering, ever can doubt it. It is considered that our Knowledge in this Life is and must be limited, and that the Conduct of the Universe depending on the Will of an Unlimited or Infinite Being, where-ever this clashes with our Schemes, the Consequence must be that the latter will fail. But as much as no Foresight can reach these Events, while yet in the Womb of their Causes, no People pretending to Prudence ever thought of making their Government accountable for such Disappointments. We do I think it would be easy to shew, that any well-govern'd Nation in their Wits impeached a Minister for not averting a Hurricane, or on account of a bad Harvest. Now if these Things are visibly abated and unreasonable, so are all Charges founded on Consequences; since if Ministers are not accountable for the Winds, they ought not to be accountable for their Effects, which are alike unforeseen, and as much out of their Power. It is indeed the Providence of Wise Men to provide against Accidents of another Nature, viz. Such as may be produced from the Force of which is within their Comprehension: And this, so far as I can find, was ever the utmost Stretch of human Prudence.

The Management of the War in which we are at present engaged hath been consider'd in very different Light, and hath, in consequence thereof, been liable to Variety of Censures. Amongst these, such as have been grounded merely on the Weather's Unluckiness may be said to deserve any Thing but Regard. Will any Man pretend to say that the Seasons were fore-known by any Minister? they might as well say they were in his Power. Can any Man believe that so knowing a Seaman, so worthy a Commander, as the intended Admiral of the Fleet was, could either be deceived himself, or become an Instrument in deceiving others? No Man can believe it. Will any of these great Judges in Naval Affairs take upon them to shew our Fleet might have failed while they lay in Harbour? However ready they may be, I am convinced they would find it impracticable. I say I am convinced, because I have heard experienced and altogether unprejudic'd Persons assert as much. On the whole, therefore, I am persuaded that whatever Inquiries are made, this Affair will appear in a better Light, and our Statesmen be acknowledg'd to have done all that as they were but Men could be expected from them. I am also satisfied that even these Retardments, which have occasion'd so much Controversy, did notwithstanding bring as many Advantages; as whenever a proper Opportunity offers shall be (so far as will be satisfied) clearly made appear.

Of all the Wars in which this Nation hath been engaged, as there never was one more just and necessary, so I think I may safely say, there never was a War so constitutionally conducted as the present. It was entered into in consequence of the Advice of Parliament; all the Measures necessary for the carrying it on, have been examin'd in, and had the Sanction of the Representatives of the People; so that one would think Malice itself could scarce suggest any Thing against a Ministry visibly steering by Parliamentary Councils: Making War when they direct, and refusing Peace on any Terms but such as they, after mature Deliberation, and with a seeming Consent of all Parties, thought fit to prescribe. These, in the Judgment of all equitable Persons, must be taken for the strongest Marks of Freedom; at least so they would have been consider'd amongst our Antecessors, who would have rejoic'd in the Days we see and revere at. But whatever Popular Opinions may be, they cannot change the Nature of Things; they cannot dissolve that Correspondence there is between the Nature of our Government, and the Methods pursu'd by the Administration in carrying on the War: These will always testify in Favour of such as concerted them; and tho' a Multitude may

misconceive, yet no Legal Judicature can see any Cause, or so much as the Shadow of a Cause, to disapprove them. Because such a Disapprobation would leave future Ministries without Rule or Guide.

After some inevitable Disappointments, the Armaments which have been making are sail'd; nor will it be long before we have Advice of more important Conquests than *Porto Bello* or *Port Chagre*. Those who for so many Years have been representing us as acting in compliance, or rather receiving Laws from a Neighbour (whom these very Men render'd formidable) will at length be convinced of their Mistake, and be oblig'd to own that when such a Step was really attempted, a truly *British Spirit* in a *British Administration* hinder'd it from taking Effect, and treated even these proud People as they deserved. There are Political as well as Natural Seasons, in which just Measures produce their Fruits; and if instead of waiting these, we expect Things just as we are in the Humour to have them, we are to answer for our own Disappointments. There is no such Thing as acting contrary to the Laws of Prudence in order to please a People; because the wiser and better Sort would consider this Compliance as a most heinous Offence. Such as are entrusted with Government are to mind the Interests and not the Humours of a Nation. Were it otherwise, the most Popular Administrations would be the worst; for they must reverse the Natural Order of Things, and instead of ruling, submit to be ruled by the People; which, could it be ever profitable, would demonstrate Government in general an unnecessary Burthen.

'Tis not only in the Winds that we experienced the Power of Providence, we have found it very sensibly in an unusual scarcity of Grain. This hath been made a Pretence for popular Tumults, tho' nothing can be more apparent, than that the Administration hath done its utmost to prevent Inconveniences of this Kind, and to Remedy them where they could not be provided against. Dearth is indubitably a severe Affliction, but severe as it is, we must confess it less so here, than in any other Country in *Europe*. At present we have as much or more Corn than most of our Neighbours; and for several Years together, we received annually immense Sums for this Commodity; so that, tho' we now labour under some Difficulty in this Respect, yet we have no Room to bear it with Impatience. The Tenderness and sincere Concern with which this melancholy Subject has been mentioned from the Throne, will doubtless procure a Law, which, as far as Policy can limit such Evils, will blunt the Edge of this, and exempt us from all Sufferings, but such as we are liable unto by Nature. Harvests, till very lately, have been so happy in all the three Kingdoms, that such Visitations carry in them an extraordinary Terror, which if it produces a proportionable Spirit of Industry and Circumspection, may in the End do us a very considerable Service, by rescuing us in a good Measure from the Danger of feeling such Scarcities in Times to come.

Besides these Mischiefs, the Loss of the Emperor *Charles VI.* and of the *Czarina*, are Events not to be considered without Apprehensions. The former was an Event long dreaded by all who wish'd well to the Peace of *Europe*, and the latter could scarce have fallen out in a more unlucky as well as more critical Juncture, than it has done. All Parties must admit, that the Alterations made by these Deaths, must awaken in us a Spirit of Attention to the Concerns of our Neighbours, from whom, tho' we remain even divided, we cannot be absolutely independent. Should we now show either Slowness or Indifference, it may be of the worst Consequences. For if a general War should ensue, we must have the same Respect paid to our Interests by all our Allies as we pay to theirs. The Attachment must be mutual, because the Advantages derived will be reciprocal. But if a War should be prevented, yet still the present Situation of Things, will make our Friendship of such Importance, that we may well expect some good Consequences from the steady and well-concerted Measures which will be taken here in such a Conjunction. All which is still the more probable, since all the Potentates interested in these Events seem to be at a full Stand, and far from being ready to resolve which Measures to pursue. Whenever therefore, they are better satisfied as to their respective Interests, we shall be sure to be

applied to by all, or at least most of the Parties.

Those who have studied History in a political Light, tell us, That whenever great Alterations are at Hand, Providence makes Way for them by Deaths of Princes. Thus at the Beginning of the late War, several crowned Heads deceased in a few Months, and after many Years Struggle, the Peace of *Utrecht* was introduced, or rather rendered practicable by a like Mortality of Princes, as we may all remember. It is therefore more than probable, the Deaths which have lately happened, may occasion some remarkable Changes; in which Case, those who are at the Helm must be watchful, that we suffer no Loss, nor overlook any Advantage. Such Opportunities are not frequent, and it behoves them for this Reason to be awake. In the shuffling the Cards of Empire, so considerable a Maritime Power must have Occasion to make its Weight felt, and to demonstrate its Capacity of inclining the Balance to that Side on which it casts itself. This the Reason of the Thing makes plain, and Experience renders it certain. England was the Soul of the grand Alliance formed by King *William* soon after his Accession. England principally influenced the Peace at *Ryswick*. In like manner, Great Britain was the Support of the second grand Alliance, and we all know well enough, how deep her Hand was, or rather the Hands of the then Ministry were, in the Peace of *Utrecht*. When Occasions offer, Great Britain seldom suffers them to slip unobserved.

However active, however vigilant the Ministry may be, the Success of their Schemes must very strongly depend on the Circumstances we are in at Home. Union and Loyalty must certainly be the Steps whereby we must ascend to the principal Seat among the *European Powers*. If once Party Spirit would entirely subside, and Men, instead of talking warmly, would set industriously in promoting their Country's Interests, we should soon see a new Face of Affairs, we should quickly become as considerable as we could wish. But if we continue Quarrelling and Divided, if we mind every little Party Affair, and let publick Business be neglected, it instead of assisting we lend our own Arms to the weakening that Power which should act for our Good, it is easy to foretel, as it will be sad to see, the Effects of so mad a proceeding. Yet the Plainness of the Consequences have this Advantage attending them, that the People themselves cannot avoid feeling them now as they must feel them hereafter. One cannot therefore suspect them of such a Conduct without conceiving them equally wrong in their Understandings, and corrupt in their Inclinations, which is what none but a Malignant ever can suppose, who delights in Confusion, and whatever promotes it.

Such Considerations as these ought to take up the Thoughts of every thinking Man among us. We owe it to our Freedom, as we owe that to our Constitution, thus to express our Sentiments on Subjects of so high a Nature. We ought surely to set a great Value on this Privilege, and to make such a Use of it as may demonstrate our just Conceptions of it. No Nation that I know of, enjoys any thing like it, and there have been Times, when nothing like it was enjoyed here. May we ever preserve our Liberty by using it wisely, may we continue distinguished from other Nations by this eminent Felicity, and may we possess all these invaluable Advantages under the AUSPICES of the present ILLUSTRIOUS and ROYAL FAMILY, till Time shall be no more. To which, let every true Briton say, AMEN.

R. FREEMAN.

Petersburgh, November 7.

Besides the Measures taken by the late Empress for regulating the Regency, she directed, that the Duke of Courland should be at Liberty, if he thought fit, to quit the Regency, and to return to his Dutchy, in Case he took Care to provide in some other Manner for the Administration of Affairs in the Empire during the Minority of the Emperor.

It was with good Reason said, that the Duke Regent intended to signalize his entering upon the Administration by many Acts of Grace. He has publish'd a Manifesto, in which he pardons, in the Name of the Emperor, all such as are liable to suffer any Punishment on account of particular Crimes mention'd in



the said Manifesto. It is also said, that some Persons will be recall'd from their Exile.

The Duke Regent seems to have nothing in View but a pacific Administration, during which he proposes to do all he can to put the Nation into a flourishing Condition, that the Emperor may, when he comes to a fit Age to take the Government upon himself, be pleas'd with the Use he has made of his Power. At the same time this Prince appears so desirous of Peace, he does not neglect to provide for the Safety of the Empire; on which account the Troops which now consist of 180000 Men; will, if Need require, be augmented to 200000 Men. Some Men of War and Frigates will be left at Cronstadt. The Duke being resolv'd to found his Regency on Acts of Clemency and Goodness, is determin'd to abolish certain Punishments which the extreme Rigour of ancient Times establish'd in Russia. Baron de Biron, Brother to the Duke Regent, is confirm'd in the Post of Governor of Moscow, and Commander in Chief of the Forces in and near that Capital. Baron Lowendahl is also confirm'd in the Government of Revel.

As Luxury, which so greatly prevail'd during the Reign of the late Empr-ss, tended much to drain the Nation of its Coin, by sending out considerable Sums to purchase foreign Manufactures, it is resolv'd, in order to remedy that Inconvenience, to establish Manufactures of different Sorts in the several principal Provinces of the Empire.

The Vice Chancellor the Count d'Osterman has declar'd to the Dutch Resident M. de Swart, that as soon as the great domestic Affairs with which the Court is now taken up, will give him Leave to attend those that are Foreign, the Negotiation shall be resum'd, which was begun in the late Reign for concluding a new Treaty of Commerce between this Empire and the Republic of the United Provinces. In a general Assembly of the Senate, Ministers of State and Generals, it has been resolv'd, That the Duke of Courland's Title and Title, shall be, *His Highness the Regent of the Empire of Russia, Duke of Livonia, and of the Duchies of Courland and Semigalia*; and that the Duke of Brunswick Lunenburg, shall be stil'd *His Highness*.

Vienna, Nov. 16. N. S. 'Tis said a Treaty is on Foot with the Republick of Geneva, for a Loan of several Millions of Florins on good Security; tho' 'tis affirm'd by others, that if the Court should want Money, they will find it in the Empire, and that a Negotiation will be renew'd with a certain Court, which was begun in the late Reign. Be this as it will, the publick Credit is supported vigorously, there is a perfect Tranquillity in all the Provinces, and the People believe they shall enjoy every thing that is desirable, under the Reign of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, who has taken JUSTICE and CLEMENCY for her Motto.

#### HOME PORTS.

Portsmouth, Nov. 21. Since my last came the Success Sloop, Malta, from Danzick.

At Spithead are his Majesty's Ships the Cambridge, Kent, Grafton, Buckingham, Colchester, Assistance, Newcastle, Blandford and Blazer.

Deal, Nov. 22. In the Downs his Majesty's Ships the Eltham and Croiser, with the Georgia Pacquet, Thompson, for Georgia; the Judith, Martin, for St. Kitts; the William and Betty, Turner, for Virginia; the Eagle, Long; and the Eliza and Martha, Woodward, both for Carolina; the Providence, Stewart; and the Eagle, Young, both for Dublin; the Exmouth, Chappel, for Falmouth; and the Dragon, Tichmon, from Petersburg, for Oporto; Wind S. W. blows hard.

Deal, Nov. 23. All the Outward bound Ships and Men of War remain in the Downs as per last. Arrived the Ann, Wiggo, from Yarmouth for Leghorn; the Charming Jenny, Montier; and the Gooch, Friend, from Virginia. Just come down and remains, one of his Majesty's Ships, Name unknown. Wind W. S. W.

Gravesend, Nov. 21. Pass'd by the Dispatch, Kelly; the Sarah, Green; the Arabella, Grosvenor; the Nonpareil, Blackman; and the Princess of Wales, Redwood, all from Barbadoes; the Onslow, Fisher; the Eliza, Burney; the Ellis Frigate, Nowa; and the William, Laws, all from Jamaica; the Cesar, Dewar, from St. Kitt's; the London, Pricket, from Antigua; the Partridge, Pearle; and the Newmarket, Tanner, both from Mountserrat; the Betty, Roggles; the Berwick, Dudding; and the Albion, Marquand; all from South Carolina; the Free Briton, Donaldson; the Falcon, Young; the South River Merchant, Hall; and the Patuxant, Jolly, all from Maryland; the Pretty Betsey, Darby, from Newfoundland; and the Rose, Benner, from Lisbon; the St. Johannis, Woolf, from Danzick; and the Lewis, Daroe, from Bourdeaux.

Gravesend, Nov. 21. Pass'd by the Sarah, Cooper, from Jamaica; and the Penquin, Morris, from Virginia.

#### L O N D O N.

The King of Poland arriv'd on the 7th Inst. O. S. at Dresden, from Warsaw, but the Queen is left behind, with the new-born Princess, who was baptis'd on the 30th ult. by the Primare of the Kingdom, with the Names of Maria-Cunegunda-Dorothea-Hedwiga-Frances-Xaviera-Florentin, the Great Duke of Tuscany, and the Duchess Dowager Dorothy of Parma being Sureties.

Their most serene Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Orange, pass'd by Cologne the 10th Instant, down the Rhine in their Yacht, for Leewarden in Frieland.

They write from Amsterdam, that on the 22d, N. S. in the Evening there arose a very thick Fog, insomuch that 'twas impossible to discern any thing; and that near fifty Persons, not knowing which way they went, fell into the Canals, and some of them were unfortunately drown'd.

From the London Gazette.

Whitehall, Nov. 21. The King has been pleas'd to constitute and appoint Charles Polhill, John Fowie, James Vernon, Robert Eyre, and Horatio Townshend, Esq; Sir Thomas Robinson Baronet, William Burton, and John Orlebar, Esqrs. together with Augustine Earle, Esq; in the room of Thomas Wyld, Esq; deceased, to be his Commissioners for the Management and Receipt of his Majesty's Revenue of Excise and other Duties, within England, Wales, and Town of Berwick upon Tweed.

Yesterday the Rev. Dr. Wilson, Son to the Right Rev. Dr. Wilson, Bishop of Sodor and Man, preached before his Majesty, the Duke, and the Princess, at the Chapel Royal at St. James's.

The same Day Mr. Justice Probyn kiss'd the King's Hand on his being made Lord Chief Baron, in the room of the Lord Chief Baron Cummins, deceased.

As did also Mr. Baron Wright, one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer, on his being made one of the Judges of the Court of Kings Bench, in the room of Mr. Justice Probyn.

As did likewise Sir Thomas Abney, on his being made one of the Barons of the Exchequer, in the room of Mr. Baron Wright.

We hear that on Thursday next his Majesty will hold a Chapter of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, for filling up the Four vacant Stalls, in St. George's Chapel at Windsor.

This Day the Seven Malefactors are to be executed at Tyburn.

Whereas it has been advertised in several Papers, that many Thousands of the Subscribers Tickets to the present Lottery, will be expos'd to Publick Sale on the 6th and 8th of December, at Jonathan's, Garraway's, and Baker's Coffee-houses, in Exchange Alley; and whereas some Judicious Advocate for the Ingrossers, unwilling that the Publick should be furnish'd with them at too low a Rate, has thought proper, with as much Good Manners as Truth, in a most lamentable Declaration to assure them that they are intended to be impos'd upon by that Advertisement; This is therefore to desire the Impartial Reader to take notice, that as the Words *Publick Sale* are more usually apply'd to an Auction by Inch of Candle, than what was intended by the first Advertisement, this Critical Gentleman, who has inserted this Advertisement, has taken Advantage of the Word *Publick*, and would thereby endeavour to evade the true Meaning of the first Advertisement; which (however it may incense those who would have the Publick not so well acquainted with its Intention) was plainly this, to inform them there are many Thousand more Tickets in the Ingrossers Hands (of which a great Part are said to be mortgag'd) than were ever known to be in any former Lottery, so near the Time of Drawing, that many Brokers would attend on those Days at the aforesaid Coffee-houses, there to dispose of what should be brought them by such Mortgagees in the most Publick Manner, as has been the Practice in former Lotteries.

As to what else is contained in this civil Advertisement, it may be sufficient to remark, that those who were so grossly abused for keeping up the Credit of the last Lottery, so promote what these Gentlemen now acknowledge to be an useful Undertaking, are now treated in the same unkind Manner, because they will not assist the present Ticketholders in the raising the Prices on the Publick; which they themselves at that Time thought so iniquitous a Proceeding, and so much rail'd against.

High Water this Day } Morning } Evening  
at London Bridge. } 03 31 } 03 47

Bank Stock 138 1-half. India 154 1-half. South Sea 96 1-half. Old Annuity 109 1-half. New ditto 109 5-8ths. Three per Cent. 99 3 4ths. Seven per Cent. Loan 102 1-half. Five per Cent. ditto, 87 per Cent. Assurance 89. London Assurance 11. Africa 10. India Bonds 31. 13 to 14 1/2 Prem. Bank Circulation 11. 15 1/2 Prem. Salt Tallow 1-4th to 1-2 Prem. English Copper 31. 15 1/2. Wealth 100. Three per Cent. ditto 94. Million Bank 112. Equivalent 112. Lottery Tickets 41. 18 1/2.

#### This Day is published,

**THE POLITICAL STATE of Great Britain for the Month of OCTOBER, 1740.** Containing, among many other Particulars, the following: From our Curious Collection of Manuscripts, &c.  
\* I. The Remainder of the Revolution in Persia, inserted in our last.

#### NATIONAL POLITICS.

\* II. A Letter from a Gentleman in Town to his Friend in the Country, occasioned by the Death of the Emperor, containing, First, An Account of the Person, Fortune, and Character of the deceased Emperor. Secondly, Of his Dominions, and the Disposition that is said to be made of them. Thirdly, The State of the Empire, and what is like to become of its Powers. And lastly, What Effect it will have upon our Affairs.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE INTELLIGENCE, &c.  
III. The particular Proceedings in the Court of Aldermen and Common-Council, relating to the Choice of a Lord Mayor. To which is added, Sir Robert Goddard's Letter to the Aldermen of the City of London.

IV. Extraordinary Discovery of a Murder.  
V. Melancholy Account of the Mischief done by the late High Wind.

VI. A List of the Men of War that sailed from St. Helen's the 26th of October, 1740.

\* VII. A Letter directing what Persons to choose Members at the next General Election.

VIII. His Majesty's Memorial to the French King, concerning the Fortifications of Dunkirk, and the French King's Answer.

IX. Base Proceeding in Scotland about an Election.  
X. More Addresses to the Duke of Argyle.

XI. Great Want of Corn at Edinburgh.

XII. General Rejoicings on Admiral VERNON's Birth Day, all over England, Scotland, and Ireland.

XIII. Farther Damage done by the Great Wind the 1st of November, particularly to Greenwich Hospital, and the small Craft in the River.

XIV. Account of two dreadful Fires in the Borough of Southwark.

Those Pieces mark'd \* are Originals, and in no other Tract but this.

Printed for T. COOPER, at the Globe in Paternoster Row. Price 1s. 6d. Where may be had any of the former Numbers.

#### Just publish'd,

**THE PROCEEDINGS at the SESSIONS of the Peace, Oyer and Terminer, for the City of London and County of Middlesex, on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th of October, before the Right Hon. Sir John Baker, Bart. Lord Mayor of the City of London, the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Justice Lee, the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Baron Cummins, Mr. Justice William Fortescue, Sir John Strange, Bart. Recorder, Mr. Serjeant Urline, &c.**

Containing the TRIALS at large of  
William Dwell, for ravishing and robbing Sarah Griffin in a Barn near Acton.

Margery Stanton, otherwise Ruggerty Madge, for a Robbery in the House of Redman Caboe, in Windsor-Court, Drury-Lane, on Benjamin Parish, and stealing Goods and Money to a considerable Value.

Edward Madder, and Thomas Clack, for breaking open and robbing the House of Mr. John Clack of a considerable Quantity of Goods.

Ann Howard, for stealing a Quart Silver Tankard from the Anchor Alehouse in White-Fryars.

William Meers, for breaking open and robbing Mr. Blundell's House at Southgate.

Eleanor Mumpman, for breaking open and robbing the House of Mr. John Rode.

For which Facts they, being convicted, received Sentence of Death.

Also the remarkable Trials of  
Henry Cook, for robbing James Thomason on the Highway, and stealing a Pay Mare belonging to William Davis.

Ann Connelly, otherwise O'Hara, for stealing a Watch from Bezer Blundell in a House in Windsor-Court Drury-Lane.

Rose Mahone, otherwise Bignell, for stealing a Watch from Brian Hollins in Drury-Lane.

Mary Graves, otherwise Jenkins, for stealing a Watch from Collin Frazier in her Lodgings in Russell-Street.

Henry Davis, for picking the Pocket of Theophilus Smith of a Watch.

George May, a Gambler, for stealing a large Sum of Money from William Silver.

John Randall, a Pick-pocket, convicted of stealing several Handkerchiefs of Persons unknown.

Timothy Field, otherwise Freiding, for Bigamy.

Thomas and Elizabeth Bates, for Forgery.

Robert and Hannah Hutchinson, for Burglary and Felony.

Britannia Wood, Mary Mills, and Ann Hall, for Shoplifting.

Mary Harwood, for Picking the Pocket of Paul Le Comte of three 36 s. Pieces.

With many other Curious Trials.

Printed for T. COOPER, at the Globe in Paternoster Row. Of whom may be had.

Compleat Setts of the Proceedings during the Last or Precedent Year. With an Alphabetical Table to each. Or any Separate Part. Price 6d.